

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 18

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
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Rios (central line) 9.28 a. m.; Lafayette (Queiroz) 5.00 p. m.
Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11.33 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.43 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6
p. m. Downward leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7.30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 11.40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
ria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9.05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p. m.; Porto Novo
5.30 p. m. Cachoeira 6.00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m. and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7.35 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20; Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1.20 and Macuco 2.05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8.15, Cordeiro 9.10 and Nova
Friburgo 11.20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2.55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7.35, 10.15, 11.45, a. m. and
1.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6.30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5.15 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
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GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
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Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua da Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Principe de Marjo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Marjo, No. 49, from 11 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: N. 110 Rua de S.
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Firm Changes.

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T. Gepp hereby announce that they have
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1886.

THE debates in both chambers of the General Assembly since our last report have been of a much more serious character, there having been fewer purely personal and political speeches. The municipal elections bill still continues to occupy the attention of the Senate and has drawn many noteworthy speeches, in which the liberals have made decidedly the best record. It would seem that this party is always at its best when in opposition. The chief point in this municipal elections debate is the attempt of Afonso Celso and others to have the right of suffrage largely extended, in which foreigners should exercise the right of voting on the same terms as Brazilians. These propositions, and all others of a similarly liberal character, have been strenuously opposed by the prime minister and the conservatives. In the Senate the navy bill and the Rio Gas contract are now under discussion, after having passed the Chamber. The prorogation of the budget is still under discussion, and has drawn out several noteworthy speeches on financial matters, particularly from the minister of finance. If we understand the newspaper reports of his latest utterances correctly, the foreign loan of £6,000,000 has already been exhausted, but the government considers itself in a good financial condition. One of the possibilities of the near future, he intimates, is a bank of issue. The debates in the Chamber have been less general and important in character, the principal acts since our last being the passage of the navy, empire and Rio gas contract bills and also the special credit for the Pernambuco government railways.

The influence of a vicious system of export taxation on the productive industries of a country is admirably shown by a recent case in the province of Matto Grosso. An Argentine named Jaime Cibils Buxareo purchased a large cattle range in Matto Grosso, which he stocked with cattle and where he finally established a *saladero* for killing the animals and preparing their beef and hides for market. The importance of the enterprise may be inferred from the fact that 15,000 head of cattle were killed annually. The market for these products was of course in the River Plate ports, and this gave the authorities a chance to impose the customary export taxes on them, which was done to the extreme limit of the law and

regulamento. The result of this suicidal policy was that while the export duty on live cattle was only 2\$000 a head, the same duties on the various prepared products of the animal, jerked beef, hides, horns, etc., aggregated 4\$000 a head, or more than the average first cost of the animal. Of course, these insensate and vexatious taxes were found too burdensome for the profitable administration of the business, so the proprietor has decided to close up his *saladero* and leave the province. In order, therefore, to extract the highest possible revenue from a promising industry, the province succeeds only in crushing it out entirely and thus losing even the moderate tax which it might have afforded. And, in addition to this, the province loses an industry which created a home market for its cattle, which gave occupation to many of its population, and which brought capital into the country and distributed considerable sums of money throughout the province in wages and in the purchases of stock. The indirect benefits of an industry of this kind are also very important, for it benefits the merchants through an increased consumption of all kinds of merchandise, a considerable part of which must be imported and must therefore pay tribute to the custom house in import taxes. It also adds largely to the income of the transportation companies through increased incoming and outgoing freights. It must, also, have added largely to the salt trade, thus benefiting the carriers and traders throughout a large area of country where cattle would be raised for the *saladero*. And it would be most beneficial to the whole empire by the creation of wealth and population in a distant province, and by contributing something to the revenues of a province which is a constant and heavy burden upon the imperial treasury. From these considerations it will be seen that the province of Matto Grosso has suffered an irreparable loss through this attempt to extort an unwise and exorbitant tax from a new and promising industry, an it will probably be many years before such another enterprise is started.

RECENT fluctuations in our exchange and the steady decline in rates on foreign markets will undoubtedly cause uneasiness, or perhaps distrust, abroad, if no attempt be made to explain that these features are to be attributed less to the credit of the Empire, which our statesmen declare was never in a better position, than to the manoeuvres of speculators. With the rapid advance in exchange consequent upon the late foreign loan, speculators undoubtedly realized very considerable profits, and emboldened by the success of their operations, they seem to have induced the Bank of Brazil to draw considerable amounts for their account, calculating no doubt that the Treasury would appear as a drawer, and rates advance in consequence. We venture to assert that the Bank of Brazil was drawing for speculative account from information furnished us that only certain brokers could obtain bills from the bank, although money was offered at lower rates than those at which the exchange of the bank was being offered by the favored parties. Now, while it would have been unjustifiable on the part of the bank, if drawing for government, or customers' account, to have created a favoritism as to brokers, if its drafts were made for account of speculators, these had an undoubted right to specify to whom should be entrusted the management of the operation. Therefore we now feel convinced that the very considerable amounts of exchange passed "from second hands" was to no great extent for account of the Treasury, and this influence removed, rates would naturally decline and speculators be "cornered." To add to the

difficulties of these operators very considerable purchases of gold have been made at the River Plate, shipped to this port, and, if they are to stop here, must be remitted against. The receipts of gold since the 1st inst. from the River Plate so far as published have been:

Patagonia.....	£ 6,138
Tamar.....	3,000
Leibnitz.....	139,000
Galicia.....	50,000
Tagus.....	3,000

£201,138

and this sum has virtually placed in the hands of the consignees the control of the market. For if speculators succeed in advancing rates to such a figure as will permit satisfactory remittances, the gold will remain here and bills be remitted; if rates are not satisfactory, nothing is easier than to re-ship the coin and thus avoid any severe loss. The syndicate who have endeavored to bolster up rates of exchange for their own profit, under a mask of patriotism, and counted upon Treasury drafts to extricate them from loss, richly deserve the fate likely to befall them, and if the credit of the Empire should suffer from their senseless operations, their protectors are no less deserving of general condemnation.

WHATEVER may be our opinions on the desirability and practicability of holding out special and material encouragement for European emigration to Brazil at this time, we shall not dispute the general claims as to its value and necessity. The empire of Brazil has land enough to spare, and has need for the labor and enterprise which a good class of immigrants would bring. If immigrants could come under favorable conditions, there can not be the slightest doubt that they would add immeasurably to the wealth and strength of the country. But are present conditions favorable, and is the country really prepared for them? And if not, would it not be better for the minister of agriculture to defer his elaborate scheme of official propaganda until all obstacles are removed, until desirable lands are surveyed and made ready for them, and until the laws and social institutions of the country are brought more into harmony with a diversified population of free citizens? In his *relatorio* the minister of agriculture confesses that the government had to discourage applications for the introduction of some 40,000 immigrants simply because it had only 1,926 surveyed lots to offer them. It would appear, therefore, that an effective and comprehensive law for the survey of public lands must be enacted and carried into practical effect before the government can conscientiously enter into any general scheme for encouraging immigration. He also states that a necessary adjunct to the proposed official propaganda will be a reform in the law relating to labor contracts, by which the right to imprison the colonist for breach of contract will be abolished. He does not refer to the whipping of colonists, nor to their having been hunted with dogs like runaway slaves, but his moderate admissions go to prove the existing law bad and detrimental to the acquisition of free laborers. In such case, would it not be better to repeal this pernicious law and to enact a better, juster one before asking the European emigrant to seek these shores? In a word, is it not wiser and safer to first prepare the way, to remove all obstacles, and to grant freely and generously all that any other new country gives, before taking one single step toward encouraging the European emigrant to come hither? It is only a few days ago that a clerical deputy in the Chamber denounced civil marriage and insisted that the immigrant does not require it. Such non-

sense as this must no longer be permitted to rule the legislation of the country. The immigrant, broadly speaking, *does* require civil marriage; and civil registry and civil burial as well! The power of the State church over the lives and fortunes of the people must be broken, or Brazil will never profit one particle from immigration. The incredibly high percentage of illegitimacy in this country—nearly 50 per cent. in the imperial capital itself—is due principally to the power which the priesthood holds over the rite of marriage. Without civil marriage, freely accorded, carefully registered and fully protected by law, no considerable increase in Protestant immigration can be expected. There must be no further discrimination against the Protestant in marriage; there must be no further dependance on his part upon the parish priest for the registry of his marriage and of the birth of his children; and there must be no further closing of public cemeteries against him in death. If his labor is needed to enrich and strengthen the country, then his rights must be respected and his manhood honored. And still further, he must not be left to the mercy of speculators in the matter of lands, as were the Russian immigrants in Paraná, his political rights must be defined and respected, and provisions must be made for the education of his children. And then, when all this is done, and when he has begun the profitable cultivation of his land, some check must be used to prevent local and provincial and imperial authorities from frustrating all his efforts by the imposition of export taxes.

BEFORE going further in this quest for European immigrants, there is one serious problem in the social organization of Brazil which ought to be studied and solved—and that is: What is to be done with the freedman? Neither minister, senator, deputy nor publicist has yet ventured to discuss this most vital of questions. It is treated as though emancipation were to wipe the freedman out of existence with the breaking of his chains, and that hereafter he is to have no part nor lot in the industrial life of the country. Rare indeed is it that a planter is found who thinks that his ex-slaves may be retained upon his lands as paid laborers, and still rarer is it to find a legislator who contemplates the possibility of retaining them as a laboring force. The one great demand is for colonization or immigration, in which is to be found a substitute for slavery. Now, what is to be done with the ex-slave? It is thought by most men that the freedmen will all flock to the cities; but the cities are already overcrowded with them and can neither employ nor support them. Where, then, are they to go? They can not camp in the high-ways, nor upon the lands of others. They can not live without food, clothing and shelter of some kind, nor can the charitable begin to provide even a tithe of these things for them. The cities, and even the country places, are already over-run with mendicants of every kind and description, and the number of idlers and vagabond dependents is even now grievously out of all proportion to the actual laborers. Out of a population of, say, twelve millions, there are probably not a quarter of a million of manual laborers outside of the slaves. The number of idle men among the poorer classes—men who actually do less than a week's work in the whole year—is simply incredible. These idlers are for the most part squatters upon the lands of semi-feudal proprietors, to whom they look for protection, and for whom they stand ready to render unquestioning service, excepting that of manual labor. They are, of course, densely ignorant and hopelessly apathetic and unprogressive, and from their

ranks come the greater part of the criminal classes. The problem, what to do with these, is in itself one of serious moment; but if to their great number is to be added a million and more of equally ignorant and more helpless freedmen, what is to be the result? It is folly to leave the question to settle itself, for that is full of danger. A preponderance of ignorance, idleness and sensuality, in any country, is nothing less than smouldering revolution and anarchy. The problem, what to do with the freedmen, is, therefore, one of vital importance to the Brazilian people, and no time should be lost in meeting it frankly and intelligently. And in so doing, it is an open question whether, or not, the first inducements to free labor should not be to them. Is it not a duty to make them paid laborers on the plantations if possible, and to offer them lands on even more favorable terms than to foreigners? And when all these existing elements of labor are provided for, then the government may properly use its resources to encourage immigration, providing the agricultural industries of the country really require it.

The great value of accurate and comprehensive statistical information, both in public and private affairs, would lead one to believe that no government and no people would fail to make all due provisions for its collection and preparation, and for insuring its accuracy in publication. Not only is the statesman and financier dependent upon it for the intelligent administration of public affairs, but the industries and commerce of the country are largely dependent upon it as a guide for their successful management and development. With such information of a trustworthy character at his disposal, the planter, manufacturer and merchant can always determine just when to expand or contract their undertakings, and thus frequently save themselves from loss; but without it their risks are largely increased and their ventures are dependent more upon chance than upon calculation. Notwithstanding all these considerations, whose truth no one will dispute, the attention given to statistical work in Brazil is of the most superficial and negligent character. So far as our experience goes, there is absolutely no accurate, comprehensive statistics in all Brazil. Even if the work is correctly compiled at the outset, it is sure to be spoiled by careless proof-reading in publication. One would think that the various reports of the public departments would be approximately correct, and yet it is only a few days ago that the minister of agriculture was compelled to ask a supplementary credit of 107,000\$ simply to correct errors in the published *relatório* of his predecessor. In our last issue we reproduced a table from the last *relatório* of this same department showing the official value of the produce of the country during the last five years, but much of the usefulness of the statistics is destroyed by the fact that the table has no value for the whole empire in comparing one year with another because one province makes no report at all, another no report for each year but only a total for five years, while another fails to send the figures for the last year under consideration. Errors in calculation appear everywhere, and some of them of a very serious character. In the *relatório* of the minister of finance, we have periods of eighteen months mixed up with annual summaries, years ending with December, March and June, imaginary and impossible totals, and errors in calculation running through them all. In custom house reports, we have tonnage measurements widely different from the registered tonnage of vessels, and absurd attempts to register the trade movements of the port by recording the number of packages instead of their

measures or weights. Of what use is it to know that a certain number of packages of cotton goods were received at the custom house during the year, if the number of yards, or metres, is not given? And how much information can we gather from a statement that so many packages of lard, or codfish, had been received, when we know that there are three or four widely different packages of each received and handled in this market? The faults in all these statistics are not due to the proof-reader alone, careless and untrustworthy as his work certainly is, but they are primarily and radically due to an imperfect appreciation of their true value, to careless computation, and to a general inability to institute and use comparisons in quantities and values. This is, of course, a sweeping assertion, and we shall not be sorry to have it proved incorrect. Our experience now covers a considerable number of years and it includes every kind of report and compilation, from a treasury, or commercial association report, to the ordinary commercial and industrial statistics of the press, and the same defects are found in every one of them. We have seen foreigners, as J. C. Branner in his investigations into cotton production, and C. van Delden Laerne in his investigations into coffee production, in utter despair over their failures to reconcile and harmonize imperfect and conflicting statistics, and we have ourselves been compelled, over and over again, to throw away interesting statistical information about the products or industries of the country simply because of their defects and errors. We are confident that there are many Brazilians, both officials and journalists, who will fully agree with us in this matter, and who feel that something ought to be done to correct it. But how is it to be done? Will the heads of departments hold their subordinates responsible for their mistakes? And will newspaper proprietors discharge their proof-readers for continued negligence? Or will they remain content to deplore the existence of all these statistical inaccuracies, and do nothing whatever to correct them?

Continued from No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Central Factories.

Notwithstanding the guarantee of interest on the capital necessary for the establishment of factories destined to the preparation of cane sugar by means of perfected machinery and processes, a large number of concessionaires were unable to carry out their privileges by domestic or foreign capital, through which 35 concessions were declared lapsed. One privilege for a central factory at S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, was granted with such favors as were allowed under Art. 6 of Regulamento No. 8,357 of December 24th, 1881, except an interest guarantee, or free interest. With this concession the number now in force is:

With an interest guarantee:		
33 factories with a total capital of...	21,800,000\$	
Without guarantee:		
19 factories.....	—	
52 do		
The 33 factories are thus distributed:		
Province	no.	capital
Alagoas.....	1	500,000\$
Bahia.....	6	5,600,000
Espirito Santo.....	1	500,000
Minas Geraes.....	1	300,000
Município Neutro.....	1	400,000
Paraná.....	1	500,000
Pernambuco.....	11	6,950,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	5	3,450,000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	3	2,100,000
S. Paulo.....	1	500,000
Sergipe.....	2	1,000,000
	33	21,800,000\$

of which 2,400,000\$ has a guarantee of 7 per cent. and 19,400,000\$ a guarantee of 6 per cent.

The production of sugar and rum of the factories for the crop 1884-85 is given as follows:

	Sugar kilos.	Rum litres	value
Pernambuco.....	2,349,175	301,395	336,127\$
Rio de Janeiro.....	2,995,800	1,723,200	60,795
S. Paulo.....	429,500	480,000	112,221
Minas Geraes.....	183,300	302,400	—

Immigration.

During the past year 22,727 immigrants arrived at this port, considering as such all third-class passengers, of which 10,567 accepted accommodation at the Ilha das Flores government station.

There were 14,271 departures for the following destinations:

S. Paulo.....	5,163
Rio Grande do Sul.....	4,643
Minas Geraes.....	1,434
S. Catharina.....	1,308
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,006
Paraná.....	429
Espirito Santo.....	167
Pernambuco.....	53
Para.....	23
Bahia.....	19
Amazonas.....	19

14,271

At Santos, S. Paulo, there arrived 6,681, thus increasing the total arrivals in the Empire to 29,408. Of the arrivals at Santos 3,705 remained in the province of S. Paulo, the others leaving for Paraná, S. Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

New works during the year at the government station cost 10,410\$, and the board of the 10,579 immigrants arriving there cost 35,747\$, or 34 rs. per day per individual; say 2852 per capita for the three days allowed the immigrant. Only 3 deaths were reported.

The Colonization Society of 1849 in Hamburg has not faithfully executed its contract which was to introduce annually 1,000 immigrants. Under a clause in the contract which allowed the completion in the following year of the total for any one year, the company failed only bring into the country a sufficient number last year to complete the contract for the preceding. Not even so was the total made up, for only 954 immigrants arrived for 1884 and none for 1885. A fine was imposed for non-execution of the contract in 1884, but as no penalty is marked for complete evasion of the contract in 1885, against which the suspension for six months had been put, the minister suspended further payments to such a time as the company shall fulfill its engagements.

The government proposes to spare neither efforts, nor sacrifices to attract colonists and immigrants, and if furnished with means proposes to organize a regular propaganda in favor of European emigration to Brazil; to aid in the transportation of the emigrant from his residence in Europe to his destination in the Empire; to reorganize the service of surveys and sales of public lands, so that the immigrant may meet ready and convenient establishment.

The propaganda will promote emigration by rendering Brazil favorably known and will do away with so-called official immigration agents. Exercised under the responsibility of the government, openly, without tricks or prevarications, the propaganda will certainly produce excellent results, as happens with other countries which have used it as a powerful instrument to attract immigration.

Circumstances render necessary the advance or payment of passage money. This may be effected in various manners, viz: payment in full of passage to the immigrant; by a reduction on the fixed rate; or by the advancing of the cost, in full or in part, with an obligation of re-payment. However generous the assistance may be to the State it cannot be avoided, as the sincere desire of the government is to develop immigration. It is not meant to pay, nor to indiscriminately advance passage money; the payment of full cost might be exclusively restricted under the law of September 28th, 1885, to immigrants who establish themselves on agricultural settlements, the reduced price could be extended to a limited number of immigrants who may establish themselves in the country as proprietors, and the advance with the obligation of re-payment would be extended to such as fix themselves in nuclei created by government, and subject to colonial regimen for a certain time.

The prompt and convenient settlement of the immigrant being the principal pre-occupation of the government, the pre-eminent necessity arises for its preparation as to sales of well situated and appropriate lands, surveyed and divided, to the immigrant. This is the base stone of the administrative plan of the government. To promote the arrival of the immigrant, to pay or advance his passage money and then give him an unfit establishment, is to pay to advance a step and immediately arrest, to the sacrifice of the legitimate interests of immigration.

With these seemingly practical measures, the minister believes the service of immigration may be fairly organized, to which a necessary addition will be the reform of the location of services law, to the end of abolishing imprisonment for non-compliance with contract by the colonist, and the nullification of contracts made abroad to have force in the Empire.

The government will present a law for reforming the land law of 1850. The principal acts of the administration touching the subject of immigration were the continued suspension of the payment of passages, because the minister on assuming office found there were at the department applications to introduce 40,000 immigrants, while the government only had disposable 1,926 lots of land, surveyed and divided, or only about room for 10,000. Various commissions were organized to expedite the surveying of lands.

Slavery.

The minister is happy to announce that law No. 3,270 dated September 28th, 1885, for the gradual extinction of slavery, has been met throughout the Empire, as to its execution, with the same zeal and respect as it extended to law No. 2,040, dated September 28th, 1871. All classes of society are persuaded as to the inevitable necessity of a solution of this great problem, with such precautions as are necessary in a subject so intimately connected with interests of the greatest importance, in a manner definitive and safe, although slow.

Although the number of 60 year old slaves was not known with certainty, the following table will furnish an idea of the average of emancipations under law No. 3,270 of September 28th, 1885:

provinces.	emancipations
Rio de Janeiro.....	11,035
Espirito Santo.....	1,224
Parahyba.....	622
Pernambuco.....	3,204
Alagoas.....	1,072
Maranhão.....	665
Paraná.....	278
S. Paulo.....	363
Goyaz.....	213
S. Catharina.....	108
Minas Geraes.....	18,595
Matto Grosso.....	231
Rio Grande do Sul.....	213
Rio de Janeiro, municipality.....	3,055
	40,668

(This table adds up 40,658.)

[It is only just to call special attention to the fact that the efforts of Sr. Prado to collect full statistics for the above table have been met with something like obstruction. His native province, S. Paulo, shows unfavorably in this matter, for with a very large slave population, only three districts of that province reported in season for the preparation of the minister's *relatório*.—Eds. News.] The law of 28th September, 1871, has been scrupulously observed and the following table shows the emancipations under its clauses, up to the latest information.

provinces.	emancipations.
Amazonas.....	52
Para.....	59
Maranhão.....	1,408
Parahyba.....	710
Ceará.....	1,805
Rio Grande do Norte.....	320
Parahyba.....	783
Pernambuco.....	2,249
Alagoas.....	734
Sergipe.....	3,202
Bahia.....	3,202
Espirito Santo.....	754
Município Neutro, (capital).....	754
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,115
S. Paulo.....	2,791
Paraná.....	200
S. Catharina.....	355
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,460
Minas Geraes.....	4,230
Goyaz.....	197
Matto Grosso.....	138
	24,165

(This table adds up 27,166.)

There have been six distributions of the emancipation fund employed, and the seventh, amounting to 2,000,000\$ was authorized on April 7th last. The total cost of freeing the slaves is stated to have been as follows:

Emancipation fund.....	16,443,682\$372
Contributions from freedmen and others.....	972,902 663
	17,416,585\$035

On 30th June last the slave population was estimated to be 1,133,228, or 107,578 less than in the preceding year; from the total, however, the sexagenarian slaves do not seem to be deducted. The statistics are as follows:

provinces.	arrivals.	departures.	death.	emancipations.	free slaves.
Amazonas.....	52	1,022	3,097	23,046	23,046
Para.....	59	14,766	14,879	15,660	15,660
Maranhão.....	1,408	5,900	2,503	19,768	19,768
Parahyba.....	710	22,284	2,503	3,887	3,887
Ceará.....	1,805	6,688	3,887	3,887	3,887
Rio Grande do Norte.....	320	10,771	10,771	276,275	276,275
Parahyba.....	783	36,443	107,615	105,240	105,240
Pernambuco.....	2,249	6,547	499	585	585
Alagoas.....	734	17,149	9,095	9,447	9,447
Sergipe.....	3,202	27,654	3,051	7,708	7,708
Bahia.....	3,202	21,887	5,312	1,568	1,568
Espirito Santo.....	754	5,132	2,171	2,404	2,404
Município Neutro.....	754	2,404	2,404	3,189	3,189
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,115	24,016	5,414	2,242	2,242
S. Paulo.....	2,791	39,801	6,806	4,083	4,083
Paraná.....	200	99,568	60,485	2,002	2,002
S. Catharina.....	355	1,273	3,403	21,032	21,032
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,460	17,585	42,744	15,270	15,270
Minas Geraes.....	4,230	16,427	31,699	10,299	10,299
Goyaz.....	197	8,654	4,753	3,105	3,105
Matto Grosso.....	138	35,187	—	—	—
Totals.....	1,958,273	386,334	345,931	234,812	177,656
					1,133,228

The above table is stated to be defective. Nine provinces forwarding defective returns, or none at all, while Ceará and Amazonas are omitted.

The emancipations are thus classified:

With conditions.....	69,430
Without conditions.....	108,222
	177,656

and the slaves in the Empire on the 30th June, 1885, were:

Men.....	598,635
Women.....	534,593
	1,133,228

The free-born children of slave mothers numbered on the 30th June last 439,831, of which 219,071 are of the masculine and 220,760 of the feminine gender.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 14.—In the Senate Sr. Ignacio Martins moved that the minister of finance be invited to attend the discussion of the bill to prorogue the budget laws. The premier explained the recent change in the ministry which does not affect the policy of the government. Senator Franco de Sá spoke, criticising the change. The navy bill passed in second reading. Senator Dantas spoke on the municipal election bill advocating the same ideas expressed by Senator Afonso Celso as to enlarging the franchise, etc. Senator Ignacio Martins also spoke in favor of Sr. Afonso Celso's amendment, and Senator Fausto de Aguiar replied on behalf of the committee. In the Chamber the committee reported in favor of opening a credit for 3,760,097\$ for the extension of the Recife and S. Francisco and Recife and Caruaru railways. The minister of finance explained the retirement of the late minister of war. The committee report on the gas contract passed first and second readings. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque, in the debate on the department of empire budget, criticised the late loans, in which the minister of finance had been lucky, but thought the domestic loan might have been floated at 4 per cent. instead of 5.

June 15.—In the Senate there was a rather sharp discussion between the prime minister and Senator Franco de Sá. The navy bill for 1886-87 passed third reading. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos advocated the enlargement of the franchise and favored Senator Afonso Celso's amendment to the municipal election law. The premier in reply opposed the vote of foreigners in municipal elections, and while recognizing the advantages accruing to the provinces of São Paulo and Sta. Catharina by immigration said that the foreign element in Rio Grande do Sul had been of difficult assimilation, even the slaves of foreigners speaking the language of their masters. He denied that the electoral law had reduced the number of voters and in proof stated that the electors in this city had increased from 500 previous to the passage of the law to 7,899 at present. In the debate on the bill to prorogue the budget laws, Senator Afonso Celso congratulated the minister of finance on the success of the loans, recalling that the idea of conversion was advocated by the liberals and opposed by the conservatives. He thought it would have been preferable to raise a domestic loan, instead of a foreign. The period fixed for option in the conversion decree was too short, and he hoped the minister's estimate of the revenue would be verified, but did not seem to anticipate this. In the Chamber the gas contract bill passed 3rd reading. The minister of empire spoke on the budget of his department, defending his action in relation to the municipal chamber. In explanation of the commission entrusted to engineer Révy, he said that the Ceará reservoir plan being suspended and Sr. Révy, by contract, entitled to 1,000\$ per month, it was considered best to avail of his services in a plan of draining the swamps in the city. No extra expense was incurred by the nomination of Sr. Révy. The government did not propose to grant further leave of absence to the Duke of Saxe, and he strongly defended the various acts of the government in relation to the sanitary improvements of the city. Deputy Candido de Oliveira also spoke.

June 16.—In the Senate the bill approving the gas contract was referred to committee. Senator Afonso Celso speaking on the municipal election bill defended his amendment and combated the idea that an enlargement of the franchise was unconstitutional. He asked for reasons to attribute to him an intention of delivering the country to foreigners, or of making it a factory (*fábrica*) of a Portuguese wine company. He would allow foreigners to have a voice in local government, which is in no manner political, and were he to reply literally to the objections of his opponents he might say that these were inspired by an exaggerated Chauvinism (*nativismo*). He concluded that the government had determined to continue to keep the municipal chambers as mere dependencies of the department of empire, or presidents of the provinces. The premier replied, saying that the preceding speaker might reserve his amendment for a time when he should be in power. He would oppose the amendment. Senator Franco de Sá offered an amendment to extend the vote in municipal elections to all Brazilians who could read and write, had paid taxes for a year, or were in possession of a piece of cultivated land. Senator Corcêia opposed the amendment of Sr. Franco de Sá, and also that of the committee, that upon the passage of the law all municipal chambers should be declared dissolved. The minister of finance spoke on the bill to prorogue the budget, explaining his action relative to the loans; the foreign loan was necessarily floated to provide against a possible loss of capital consequent upon conversion and to cause an advance in exchange. The most of his arguments were more or less repetitions of his remarks already made in the Chamber, with the exceptions,

that he had no expectation of wiping off the deficit, that the floating debt amounted to 112,000,000\$, and that a bank of issue might be at once established. In the Chamber, Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Alves de Araujo, the minister of agriculture and Rosa e Silva spoke on the bill opening a credit for expenses of the Pernambuco state railways. The minister of agriculture stated the deficit of these lines in 1885 had been 169,000\$ but the receipts tended to increase. The bill passed second reading. Deputy Castrioto spoke on the navy bill and presented two amendments. Deputies Mattoso Camara, on behalf of the committee, and Mascarenhas spoke on the department of empire budget.

June 17.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy Christiano Luz defended the action of the president of Minas Geraes in vetoing the provincial budget laws and pointed out the precarious financial situation of the province, owing to liberal legislation in granting interest guarantees. The bill opening a credit of 3,760,097\$ for the Pernambuco railways passed. Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke on the navy bill, and Gomes de Castro on the department of empire budget.

June 18.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas blamed the ministry for not calling an extra session as it was otherwise impossible to pass the budget laws in season, and further said that the debates on the budget were nearly always the same, whether the speakers were conservatives or liberals, and that cabinets of each political creed had been wasteful. He did not consider the interest guarantees an onerous load, but the railways to be a preparation for the population to seek the country, sooner, he thought, than is generally expected. He criticised the estimates of the minister which he thought would prove exaggerated, and concluded his remarks with a declaration that an abolitionist he would ever be and all his efforts would be made for the extinction of slavery. Senators Siqueira Mendes and Soares Brandão discussed the municipal election bill. The committee reported favorably on the bill to contract for the public lighting of this city with Henrique Brantle. In the Chamber, Deputy Olympio Valladao in discussing affairs of the province of Minas Geraes asked why the government was spending money in other provinces, when in his province the government had been for 40 years owner of a plantation in excellent conditions, of over 500 *alqueires*, which was abandoned. Deputy Castrioto and the minister of marine spoke on the navy bill, and Penão and Valladao on the department of empire budget, which as amended in committee was passed.

June 19.—In the Senate, the minister of finance replied to Senator Dantas. He said that whereas heretofore the market here was always in difficulties at the end of semesters, at present there was the contrary ruling; that the Treasury was prepared to meet the demands for payment from holders of 6 per cent. stock, who had not accepted conversion, and the interest falling due on the 1st July, and that besides these claims its position was easy, there being more than 12,000,000\$ in the Treasury and at the Bank of Brazil. Senator Junqueira also spoke. Senator Silveira Martins made a severe reply to Deputy Lucena's attack on him, and declared that upon assuming the portfolio of finance he had found the vaults of the Treasury empty and that dividends on stock were being paid with money issued without legislative authority. He thought the internal loan should have been placed through a bank, not under a simulated subscription, and opposed subscriptions generally for loans, saying that in the latitude it is pretended to give the principle of subscriptions he discovered socialistic tendencies. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 21.—In the Senate, the minister of finance spoke on the law to prorogue the budget. The late loan of 66,000,000 and the loan of 1885 are disposed of. Visconde de Parangaba spoke in defense of his action when minister of finance. Senator Silveira Martins answered the minister, repeating the charge that the conversion was a surprise and a violence, as proved by the minister's confession as to the secrecy observed, and the narrowness of the time conceded. Senator Octaviano also spoke, but his speech was principally in reference to Treasury employes. In the Chamber the naval force bill passed 3rd reading. The department of justice budget for 1886-87 was discussed by Deputy Candido de Oliveira.

A special credit of 125,000\$ was asked in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd for urgent repairs to the Santa Cruz slaughter house, the property of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro.

On the 16th says it required an hour and a half for a deputy to reply to a senator in reference to the shooting, but not killing, of a school-master in Parahyba. The session costing 6,250\$ per day and lasting about 5 hours, the school-master incident cost in money 1,875\$ in the Chamber alone.

From speeches made by the minister of finance it seems to us that the foreign loan of 66,000,000 and the domestic of 50,000,000\$ were destined to meet both a possible demand for reimbursement of 6 per cent. stock upon conversion and also the floating debt. Exactly how the Treasury could have succeeded in case the two demands had to be met does not appear clearly.

The *Diário de Basil*, conservative, thus refers to the premier's manner of replying to the opposition: "It can be understood that parliamentary discussions do not preclude wit, delicate jokes, subtle satire, which at times may prevent disagreeable shocks and smooth the debates; but what is not proper (*décence*) nor parliamentary, is for a president of the council of the height of the noble Baron to ridicule the debates and abuse the tribune by directing jokes in bad taste to the opposition and by showing little attention and carelessness for everything said to him by them."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The public gas bill of the city of São Paulo for the month of May amounted to 15,029\$839.

Yellow fever has re-appeared with considerable force at Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro.

The Amazonas provincial assembly has rejected the project for increasing the provincial export duties on rubber.

The municipal council of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, has resolved to raise a loan of 20,000\$ for municipal improvements.

There were 12 births recorded in the parish of the capital of Espírito Santo during the month of May, of which only 5 are described as legitimate.

The May receipts of the imperial sub-treasury in São Paulo amounted to 1,081,563\$816, which shows an increase of 78,736\$357 over the receipts in the same month of last year.

The minister of war detached 30 men of the regular army for service in Niterohy, but it is claimed that these are not sufficient, for the chief of police asks for 25 men more.

The São Paulo provincial budget for 1886-87 appropriates 400,000\$ for the support, transportation, etc., of immigrants and 30,000\$ for repairs and improvements on the Bom Retiro *hospedaria*.

We see by the *Correio de Santos* that the sailor Wm. Hwivigae (*sic*) has been released from durance vile. If the *Correio* will now tell us how to pronounce that name, we shall feel that William's release has not been a mistake.

The São Paulo municipal budget contains a dog tax of 10\$ a head for those permitted to run in the street, and estimates the total annual receipts at 220\$. Happy São Paulo! only 22 dogs in the streets! Almost too good to be true!

The provincial authorities of São Paulo have paid the 20,000\$ subsidy voted to the Rossi opera company. The only districts which are taxed for the capital's amusements ought to feel delighted over the news.

The poor slave who cut his throat in the Casa Branca jail to escape further servitude, has since died. Death after all is the great emancipator, and is far more merciful to the poor slave than those who claim vested interests in his flesh and blood.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that the president of Bahia is to be transferred to Rio de Janeiro, as this latter needs a president. Goyaz is furnished with the necessary administrative head, but Rio de Janeiro remains what the local papers call *neophila*.

According to the *Baependyano* the revenue receipts of the province of Minas Geraes during the fiscal year 1884-85 were 3,563,849\$801, while the expenditures were 3,138,671\$187. The provincial funded debt is now 4,007,000\$ at 6%, and the floating debt 250,000\$.

The Portuguese bgn. *Costa Lobo* cleared at Victoria on the 6th with 5,030 bags of coffee for New York. The direct exportations from Espírito Santo are steadily increasing and show a praiseworthy effort to increase coffee production in that province.

The São Paulo provincial tax on animals entering the province from Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, which is collected at the Itararé toll-gate and the Sorocaba registry, is 2\$000 on each mule, 1\$500 on each horse, 1\$000 on each mare, and 500 reis on each head of cattle.

Two mad dogs are reported from São Paulo on the 13th, both of which were permitted to escape after having bitten three persons and several dogs. Some dogs belonging to a policeman, or with which the policeman resides when at home, were bitten, but the guardian of the law refuses either to kill them, or shut them up. More people will probably be bitten in due time.

The government has granted a credit of 6,000\$ to the province of Pará for immigration service.

The Santos municipal budget for next year imposes a dog tax of 10\$ and estimates the total receipts from the tax at 100\$. Ten dogs for Santos is rather a moderate estimate, we fear, but perhaps it is intended to leave a small margin for the *fiscal*.

The legal rates charged at all the São Paulo toll-gates, except that of Itararé, are the following: for each horse or mule 300 reis, the same mounted 500 reis, the same with pack loads 400 reis; for horned cattle 400 reis, if drawing a load 300 reis; for every other quadruped 240 reis; for every wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle, with revolving axle 3\$000, with fixed axle 2\$000.

The *Gazeta* of Campinas, São Paulo, relates that an experiment was recently made on the plantation of Srs. Leão Cerqueira e Irmãos, in the new coffee district of Jahu, to test the productiveness of the coffee trees in that locality. A row of 207 trees was selected from which 312 *alqueires* of coffee (in the cherry) were picked. This is equivalent to 321 bushels, or a trifle over a bushel and a half to the tree, which is certainly an extraordinarily large yield.

The estimated revenue of the province of São Paulo for 1886-87 is 4,416,700\$, of which 2,100,000\$ from provincial export taxes, 900,000\$ from the transportation tax, 290,000\$ from surtaxes, 250,000\$ from predial taxes, 185,000\$ from legacy and inheritance taxes, 100,000\$ from the tax of 1\$000 on slaves employed in agriculture, 128,000\$ from extraordinary sources, 140,000\$ from Santos wharf taxes, 48,000\$ from toll-gates, and 14,000\$ from capitalists. Poor capitalists!

A provincial paper says that a gentleman of Benevente, province of Espírito Santo, learnt that the portrait of Father Anchieta had been painted on the door of the choir of the parish church, and employed an artist to discover it. It was found covered with paint and, *mirabile dictu!* while the portrait of the father in full canonicals, with the surroundings of a martyr being grilled, etc., was perfect, the other three pictures painted on the doors were more or less damaged, or of unknown personages.

RAILROAD NOTES

The works on the Ouro Preto extension of the D. Pedro II railway in April cost 73,385\$010.

His Majesty the Emperor is to visit the Leopoldina railway, leaving Rio on the morning of the 29th.

On the 16th the Príncipe do Grão Pará railway was authorized to open for traffic, provisionally, the section from Areal to Figueira.

The traffic receipts of the Sobral, government, railway in March were 3,210\$140, and expenses 12,332\$093, leaving a deficit of 9,121\$953.

The March traffic receipts of the Bahia railway, government, extension were 13,712\$960 and expenses 24,797\$350; deficit 11,084\$390.

On the 16th a credit of 60,000\$ was opened for the traffic expenses of the Porto Alegre and Uruguanay railway during the present fiscal year.

The São Paulo provincial authorities have finally fixed upon the 24th (to-day) for the formal opening of the Sorocabana extension to Laranjal.

On the 14th the payment of 84,892\$508 guarantee of interest to the Carangola railway was authorized. This payment covers the last half of 1885.

The April traffic receipts of the Recife and Limoeiro (Great Western of Brazil) railway were 17,111\$410 and expenses 25,041\$920; deficit 7,930\$510.

The report of the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo and Rio railway for January is dated April 26th. Traffic receipts were 99,304\$200 and expenses 64,545\$066; balance 34,759\$134.

It required until May 10th for the director of the Bahia railway, government, extension to make up his February report. Receipts were 10,721\$700 and expenses 23,361\$122; deficit 12,639\$422.

The minister of agriculture on the 12th advises the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway that the company is subject to a fine of 5,000\$ per month for any excess of time over that marked for the completion of the line and accessories.

M. Fronde, the French engineer, who is supposed to represent the syndicate in treaty for some transaction with the government respecting the D. Pedro II railway, left on the 18th by a special train for the interior in company with the director of the railway and the traffic manager.

DURING the year 1885 there were exported from New York to Brazil 12,739 bushels of wheat, 103,777 barrels of flour, 86,762 lbs. of bacon, 7,656 lbs. of ham, 25,280 lbs. of salted pork, 21,750 lbs. of salted beef, 121,998 lbs. of butter, 868 lbs. of cheese, 886,616 lbs. of lard, 16,288 lbs. of tallow, 5,491 lbs. of sugar, 6,395,964 gallons of kerosene oil, 234,675 gallons naphtha, and 36,017 gallons of lubricating oil.

COMMERCIAL

of the RIO NEWS, fresh from the press, in his hands has induced us to change our mind and publish the paper as usual. Probably a better opportunity has never occurred for increasing newspaper's circulation, and it will not be our fault if the saints are not fully informed to-morrow about the last struggles of Belisario's exchange. We are not possessed of the latest news from Belisario's heroic endeavor to liberate her sexagenarian s-

EXCHANGE.

June 23.—The Banco Commercial and the London and Brazilian opened at 20%, the English Bank names no rate. The market is weak and rates considered nominal.

The purposes of the *Companhia Tranquilidade* are twofold: viz: the letting of houses and the collection of rents in Rio and Niterohy, the repairs of such houses, payment of taxes, fire insurance, etc., guarantee of rents through del-credere commission, the granting of credits in accordance against rents, the collection of interest and dividend on purchase and sale of real estate, collection and liquidation of legacies, exchange operations on account of customers, collection of debts, and the safe-keeping of documents, etc., and finally to open accounts current with customers at a fixed

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF
BROKERS.

1ST — 15TH JUNE.
Exchange passed.
 £708,010 at 21¼ — 22 d.
 Francs 1,314,277 „ 434 — 440 rs.
 R. Marks 207,388 „ 537 — 550 rs.
Coffee sold.
 67,610 bags weighing 4,057,140 kilos.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags:	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 21	June 22	June 23
Receipts yesterday, bags:	971,000	216,000	353,000	324,000	359,000	253,000	350,000	243,000
do Santos	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	10,000 *	8,000	3,000
Sales for United States, bags:	9,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	—	9,000	1,000
State of the market:	7,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	8,000	9,000
Exchange on London, private:	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm
Steamer freight U. States	2½¢ d	2½¢	2½¢	2½¢	2½¢	2½¢	21	21
Prices: Regular 165, per to kilos export:	95 C & 90	28 C & 25	28 C & 25	28 C & 25	28 C & 25	28 C & 25	25 C & 25	25 C & 25
and freight by steamer:	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
do Good and, per to kilos export:	10 C	10	9 1516	9 1516	9 1516	9 1516	9 1516	9 1516
and freight by steamer:	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
do	8 916 C	8 916	8 8½	8 716	8 716	8 716	8 5110	8 5116

* Receipts for 2 days.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	June 19th
Sales for United States during the week	21,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do	27,000 "
Sailing cleavages for the United States	9,000 "
Steamer clearances do (1)	5,000 "
Cleavages for Europe and Elsewhere	18,000 "
Freight by steamer	2 1/2 & 5/8
do do	12 1/2 & 5/8
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock at SANTOS this morning	310,000 bags
Receipts during week to 13th June	9,000 "
Sales for United States during week	21,000 "
do do	8,000 "
Shipments to United States do	10,000 "
do Europe do	10,000 "
Market quiet: Good Average	38000
Freight by steamer for United States	2
Freight by str.	20 c. 8 1/2

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN
STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS"
OF MAY 22ND.

Government Stocks.

1863	4 1/2	perct. Loan	99-101
1865	5	" "	98-100
1871	5	" "	96-98
1875	5	" "	97-98
1879	4 1/2	" "	92-94
1883	4 1/2	" "	88-89

Railways.

paid			
20	Alagoas, Lim.	7 per ct guarantee.....	15½-16½
100	do deb.	6 " " " " " " " " " "	106-108
20	Bahia a S Francisco	7 per ct. guar.....	21½-22½
20	Brazilian Great Southern.....		13½-14
20	" Imp. Cent. Bahia.....		19½-20½
100	do deb.	6 per ct.....	111-113
	" & Co. Guar. deb.	6½ per ct.....	103-105

7 per ct. guar

20	do	deb. 5½ per ct.	99-102
100	D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent.		96-98
20	do	7 per ct. guar.	-18½
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar.		17½-18½
100	do	6 per ct. deb. stock.	116-118
20	Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz.		6½-7½
100	do	scrip 5½ per ct	86-89

n. 7 per ct. guar.
n. 6 per ct.

100	Mogyana deb. 5 per ct.....	100-101
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	76-81
100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar.....	96-98
100	do deb. 5½ per ct.....	
20	S Paulo 7 per ct. guar.....	39½-40½
100	do deb. stock 5½ per ct.....	132-134
100	S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct.....	106-108

do 2nd series.

20	South Brazilian.....	194
do	6 per ct. Irred.....	109 1/2
100	West. S. Paulin deb. 7 per ct.....	109
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
<i>paid</i>		
15	Amazon Steam Navigation.....	33 1/2
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim.....	34

lian Bank, Lim
ear Factories. Pr

10	Cent. Braz. Sugar factories, Acm.	75
25	Rio City Improvements	25
100	do deb. 5 per. ct.	100
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim.	1 1/2
100	Braz. Submarine Tel.	10 1/2
100	do bonds 5 per cent.	100
15	West. & Braz. Tel. Lim.	7 1/2
15	do prefer.	4 1/2

defer...

100	do	deb. A 6 percent...	105-10
100	do	do B do...	103-10
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim.....		34-37
100	do 6 percent. deb.....		100-1
100	Bahia Gas.....		24-25
10	Para do		4-4
20	Rio de Janeiro do		23-24
20	São Paulo do		15 1/2-16
100	S. John del Rey gold mine.....		87-95

SALES OF STOCKS AND SEARS.

June 24.	200 000
2 Banco Industrial.....	80 000
35 Banco Uniao de Credito.....	178 000
367 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	63 9/16
75 Soroachana R.R. 100\$.....	63 9/16
70 S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 450\$.....	480 000
7 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	154 000
82 Brasileira de Navegação.....	315 000
400 deb. Arraio dos Ratos coal mine.....	75 9/16
50 hys. notes Banco Brazil.....	99 9/16
400 " Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%).....	88 9/16
500 " do [gold 5%].....	88 9/16
June 15.	
16 Gold Loan, 1868.....	1,730 000
5 do 1879.....	53 9/16
5 Banco Brazil.....	283 500
100 do.....	283 500
82 do.....	284 000
276 Banco Commercial.....	260 000
100 do.....	261 000
300 do.....	262 000
250 Leopoldina R.R.....	141 000
200 deb. do 200\$.....	178 000
30 S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 450\$.....	480 000
311 Fidelity Insc. Co.....	225 000
30 Nova Permanente do.....	28 000
130 do.....	29 000
40 do.....	61 000
50 do.....	85 9/16
30 Six per cent. apolices x. d.....	1,005 000
50 Five per cent. do new loan.....	1,020 000
28 do all paid.....	1,015 000
2 do do.....	1,020 000
84 Banco Commercial.....	265 000
45 Banco Delcredere.....	42 000
30 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 450\$.....	480 000
10 Soroachana R.R. 100\$.....	63 9/16
200 do.....	154 000
14 Nacional de Navegação.....	315 000
14 Aliança Insc. Co.....	31 000
50 do.....	31 000
30 deb. Petropolitana cotton mill.....	200 000
June 17.	
10 Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid.....	1,015 000
28 Banco Brazil.....	283 500
80 Banco Commercial.....	260 000
25 do.....	261 000
100 Banco do Commercio.....	262 000
30 Banco Industrial.....	201 000
15 Banco Uniao de Credito.....	82 000
50 Leopoldina R.R.....	141 000
676 deb. Soroachana R.R. 100\$.....	63 9/16
242 " Grão Pará R.R. 200\$.....	186 000
41 " S. Isabel do Rio Preto 200\$.....	475 000
22 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	154 000
45 Villa Isabel do.....	215 000
100 deb. Arraio dos Ratos coal mine.....	75 9/16
50 hys. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%).....	88 9/16
40 hys. Banco Predial.....	70 9/16
June 19.	
9 Banco Brazil.....	283 500
100 Banco Commercial.....	260 000
80 Banco Rual.....	310 000
132 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	178 000
21 " S. Antonio de Padua R.R. 200\$.....	205 000
10 " S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 450\$.....	474 000
50 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	154 000
16 210 S. Christovão.....	300 000
60 Paulista Navegação w.subs.....	80 000
150 Aliança Insc. Co.....	30 000
50 Preventive do.....	70 000
253 hys. notes Banco Brazil.....	99 9/16
40 hys. Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%).....	88 9/16
70 " Banco Predial.....	70 9/16
June 21.	
22,500\$ Gold Loan 1868.....	1,730 000
710 Banco Brazil.....	283 500
6 Banco Rual.....	310 000
30 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	178 000
19 " Grão Pará R.R. 200\$.....	186 000
50 Aliança Insc. Co.....	30 000
200 deb. Arraio dos Ratos coal mine.....	75 9/16
40 hys. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%).....	88 9/16
June 22.	
6 Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid.....	1,015 000
3,000 Sovereigns b. o. 23-joth.....	11 370
10,000 do.....	11 600
5 Banco Auxiliat.....	200 800
10 Banco C. Real do S. Paulo.....	75 000
100 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	178 000
504 " Soroachana R.R. 100\$.....	63 9/16
112 Villa Isabel tramway.....	215 000
15 Preventive Insc. Co.....	68 000
30 Rio Gas Co.....	250 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market had again ruled rather quiet up to the 19th, since when rather more activity has been shown, which may be attributed to the steady decline in exchange, which from 2 1/4 for bank on London at date of our last has receded to 20 1/2 today. Holders have naturally been very firm and brokers do not change quotations. Receipts show but a trifling increase for receipts coastwise have been very small, owing probably to bad weather, which once passed, we are likely to see our supply sharply increased.

The sales since our last report have been:

40,624 bags for the United States	
13,423 " Europe	
11,030 " Cape of Good Hope	
1,897 " Elsewhere	

66,974 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been:

United States:	bag.
June 18 New York Amer str Colorado.....	3,794
19 do Br str Vandijk.....	14,719

Europe:

June 16 Antwerp Gr str Frankfurt.....	1,500
16 do Br str Leibnitz.....	227
London do.....	25
19 Hamburg Gr str Crand.....	2,850
19 Bordeaux Fr str Congo.....	374
21 Trieste Gr str Holstein.....	19,265
Elaschere:	
June 17 River Plate Br str Elbe.....	489
18 Port Elizabeth Nor lug Ideal.....	5,000
18 River Plate Br str Elbe.....	30
19 Algea Bay Br lug Wanderer.....	3,530

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 5,175 bags per day, against 5,101 bags for the preceding ten days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

5,040 bags	
against 7,605 " in 1885	
" 6,077 " in 1884	
" 6,075 " in 1883	
" 7,497 " in 1882	
" 8,823 " in 1881	
" 3,938 " in 1880	

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

	per 100 lbs.	per arroba
Washed.....	\$38.10—\$38.50	\$5.00—\$5.20
Superior.....	nominal	nominal
Good first.....	4 3/4—4 4/10	6 4/10—6 6/10
Ordinary first.....	4 2/10—4 3/10	5 4/10—5 6/10
Good second.....	3 3/4—3 5/4	4 4/10—4 5/10
Ordinary second.....	2 3/10—3 2/10	4 3/10—4 4/10
Capitania.....	nominal	nominal
Escalita.....	2 4/10—2 5/10	3 4/10—3 5/10

Stock was this morning estimated to be 252,000 bags by one broker, and 242,000 bags by another.

Vessels loading and to load.

	bags
Baltimore Amer bk Adelaide.....	3,500
do do Colours.....	7,000
do do Sereva.....	—
New York Br str Hipparchus.....	3,500
New Orleans Br str Lattrell.....	4,000
London & Antwerp Br str Tagna.....	300
do do Hecelia.....	3,500
Hamburg Gr str Hamburg.....	500
Mediterranean Aust str B. Kemery.....	3,500
do Fr str La France.....	5,000
Cape Town Nor lug Saturn.....	3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Receipts	Sales	Stock	June 14	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23
Salus U. States.....	4,833	7,500	1,224	4,833	4,785	6,730	5,427	4,434	5,079	4,103	8,677	3,000	3,409,778
Europe.....	4,193	4,335	—	4,193	4,335	—	4,193	4,335	4,193	4,193	4,193	4,193	4,193
Capitania.....	5,000	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Escalita.....	500	500	—	500	500	—	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Total Sales.....	17,222	17,222	1,224	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222	17,222
Stock.....	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000
Average price (Ordinary 1st per arroba).....	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350
do do (Good 1st).....	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350
do do (Good 2nd).....	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350
do do (Ordinary 2nd).....	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350
do do (Capitania).....	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350
do do (Escalita).....	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350	5.350
Exchange on London average.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Freight per steamer.....	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16	250 & 5/16

Imports.

The markets have shown a fair movement since our last report, while prices are generally lower. Flour receipts have been only fair, but the market has become weak and prices are lower. In Pine there has arrived a cargo of pich, an invoice of white and a cargo of Swedish, of which the white pine was on order, and the two cargoes were sold on private terms. Kerosene is flat and rather lower and Lard went at a sharp decline. Cement is quoted rather lower, but there is scarcity and holders are firm.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Adelaide from Baltimore:	
Codorus.....	2,000 brls.
Harper's Ferry.....	2,000 "
Chesapeake.....	30 " 4,030 brls.

Colorado from United States:

Noblesse.....	1,500 brls.
Alcantara.....	1,000 "
Castilla.....	1,000 "
Mt. Vernon.....	1,000 "
Codorus.....	500 "
Buda.....	200 "

Holstein from Trieste:

SSSF Econom.....	1,500 "
do.....	500 brls.
SSSF Econom.....	500 brls.
do.....	100 "
SSSF Louisa.....	150 "
SSSF non plus ultra.....	500 "
SSSF Buda.....	50 "

Tainui from New Zealand:

100 bags.....	50 "
Leibnitz from River Plate:	
Frankfurt.....	750 "
do.....	440 "
Card.....	1,000 bags.....
do.....	500 "
Tagus.....	500 bags.....
do.....	250 "

Sales and receipts for dealer's account for the same period have been about 11,000 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

17,700 brls. American	
9,000 " River Plate	
4,300 " Trieste	
29,000 brls.	

Brokers report the market weak at the following quotations:

Trieste.....	18 5/16—18 5/16
Richmond 1st.....	nominal
do 2nd.....	do
Baltimore 1st.....	17 25/16—18 000
do 2nd.....	16 5/16—16 750
Western & Int.....	14 00/16—17 000
Chili.....	nominal
River Plate.....	14 00/16—16 000
New Zealand.....	15 00/16—16 000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 489,355 feet per Verona from Savannah, which are sold on private terms. Brokers quote the market steady at 38 5/16—39 000 per doz.

White Pine.—The James A. Barland brought 94,649 feet on order. The market is reported flat at 100—105 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 615 doz. per Gjendi from Frederichstadt, sold on private terms. Brokers quote red deals at 38 5/16—40 000 and white at 38 5/16—39 000 per doz.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 13,000 cases per James A. Barland from New York. The market has become flat, and invoices cannot be quoted at over 65 5/16 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 850 kegs per Adelaide and 2,000 per Colorado from the United States. The market is weak and quotations much lower, viz: 350 rs. per lb. for invoices.

Rosin.—From New York the James A. Barland brought 285 brls. and the Colorado 100. Quotations are about unchanged at 68 5/16—71 000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and last quotation at retail were about 500—550 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts from the River Plate have been:

3,539 bags per Leibnitz	
900 " Frankfurt	
1,334 " Congo	
8,719 " Card	
3,847 " Tagus	

Brokers quote the market unchanged at 35 5/16—38 5/16 per bag; flat.

Bran.—The receipts are 1,380 bags per Frankfurt from River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at 28 5/16—29 5/16 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts nil and retail quotations are 20 5/16—20 5/16 for tubs and 20 5/16—30 5/16 for cases.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

2,207 tons per Cumberland from Cardiff	
1,724 " Alumbagh do	
903 " Havre do	
1,187 " Tynna do	
1,138 " Quilts do	
2,427 " Vendone do	
1,024 " Franchito from Glasgow	
758 " Sovereign from Liverpool	
440 " Tabor from Newcastle	
475 " India Capri do	

Cement.—Receipts have been:

6,600 casks per Columbus from London	
1,000 " Hogarth do	
60 " Ines from Cete	
1,335 " Anna from Hamburg	

Brokers quote at 7500 for British, 6500—6800 for German and 7800—7800 for French. These are current prices on the spot, but the cement arriving will not obtain the quotations. There is a scarcity at the moment.

Hay.—No receipts. The last quotations reported were 60—65 rs. per kilo.

Rice.—No receipts of foreign and brokers quote the market steady at unchanged prices, 65 5/16—68 5/16 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 14.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Adelaide; 370 tons; Bailey; 42 ds; sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.

JUNE 15.

GLASGOW—Nor bk Fransiska; 781 tons; Eckmann; 60 ds; coal to order.

CARDIFF—Br ship Cumberland; 1535 tons; McNiel; 42 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JUNE 16.

NEW YORK—Amer bk James A. Barland; 649 tons; Davis; 51 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

LONDON—Br bk Columbus; 520 tons; Nickerson; 48 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Sovereign; 524 tons; Cook; 45 ds; sundries to Thomas Hudson.

CARDIFF—Br bk Alumbagh; 1147 tons; Gunning; 52 ds; coal to order.

—Fr bk Havre; 639 tons; Freust; 45 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

—Fr bk Tynna; 826 tons; Leguen; 45 ds; coal to Glasgow Coal Company.

—Fr bk Quilts; 412 tons; Chevalier; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JUNE 17.

HAMBURG—Ger lug Anna; 314 tons; Moliner; 75 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

CETTE—Swed lug Inez; 251 tons; Hogstrom; 78 ds; sundries to Cef, Dale & Co.

FIGUERA—Port lug Victoria; 119 tons; Franco; 46 ds; sundries to master.

NEWCASTLE—Nor lug Tabor; 295 tons; Ovie; 61 ds; coal to G. Joppert & Co.

JUNE 18.

FREDERICHSTADT—Nor bk Gjendi; 276 tons; Waldersen; 67 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

JUNE 19.

CARDIFF—Br ship Vendone; 1515 tons; Corning; 41 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE
1000	1000	1000

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

⁴ Calling at intermediate ports.

	N	C	
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5,100,000	27,000	All	200	All	Carri's Urbanos	60,614	678	6 1/2	Jan. 1886	152 000—154 000
465,000	—	—	500	—	do debentures	—	—	7 1/2	Jan. 1886	—
340,750	—	—	100	—	do do	—	—	154 000	April 1886	—
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Facção Bonitica	—	—	3 500	Jan. 1886	—
500,000	3,500	All	200	All	Niteroi	—	—	200 000	Jan. 1886	—
500,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	—	200 000	Jan. 1886	—
1,250,000	6,000	All	900	All	Pernambuco	67,011	974	120 000	July 1884	—
360,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	—	100 000	April 1886	—
1,000,000	4,500	All	200	All	Porto Alegre	40,000	100	4 000	Aug. 1885	—
1,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	S. Christoval	127,939	554	300 000	Jan. 1886	—
2,000,000	—	—	200	—	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	—	—	193 000	—	—
2,000,000	—	—	200	—	Villa Isabel	18,077	700	215 000	April 1886	—
8,000,000	10,000	All	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
£ 750,000	50,000	10,410	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 60,775	90	90 000	July 1885	—
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Brazilera de Navegação	1,550,267	779	6 000	April 1886	—
1,600,000	8,000	All	200	All	Esposito-Santa-Caravellas	8,165	180	8 000	Jan. 1885	—
—	—	—	—	—	Ferry	—	—	—	—	—
1,377,700	—	—	100	—	do debentures	—	—	98 7/8	May 1886	—
1,000,000	20,000	16,000	—	All	Nacional de Navegação	210,510	595	223 000	May 1885	—
—	—	—	—	—	do do 1st series	—	—	228 000	May 1886	—
—	—	—	—	—	do do 2nd series	—	—	7 1/2	May 1886	—
—	—	—	—	—	do do 3rd series	—	—	8 000	Jan. 1886	—
300,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	Paulista	49,715	960	215 000	Jan. 1886	—
300,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	—	8 1/2	Jan. 1886	—
600,000	3,000	1,853	200	All	S. Joze da Barra e Campos	17,500	000	180 000	Feb. 1886	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Aliança	38,165	114	30 000	Jan. 1886	—
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	300,000	000	545 000	Jan. 1886	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	30	30	Confiança	200,000	000	69 000	Jan. 1886	—
8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	125	Fidelidade	950,000	000	225 000	Jan. 1886	—
5,500,000	5,500	All	1,000	100	Garantia	169,000	000	203 000	Jan. 1886	—
4,000,000	70,000	10,000	—	—	Integralidade	300,000	000	185 000	Jan. 1886	—
8,000,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	100	Novo Permanente	17,075	003	9 000	Jan. 1884	—
4,000,000	70,000	10,000	200	20	Previdente	180,000	000	68 000	Jan. 1886	—
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	3,750	200	—	Central Sugar Factories	9,715	637	96 1/8	Feb. 1886	—
138,800	—	—	200	—	Agrícola de Campos	—	—	9 1/8	—	—
300,000	1,500	1,450	200	All	Aracaty	—	—	—	Jun. 1886	—
244,600	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	—	—	April 1886	—
500,000	2,500	All	100	—	Lorena	—	—	—	—	—
250,000	—	—	100	—	do debentures	—	—	8 1/2	Jan. 1886	—

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